

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

VOL. 16—No. 43

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 1194

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE.—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets,
Third Story, opposite P. Kiser.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, in Advance; Two Dollars
per month, at the end of Six Months; or Three
Dollars at the end of a Year.

No paper discounted until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square
Ten lines for the first three weeks, and half that
for subsequent insertions.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by
the year.

JOB PRINTING.

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, and
on the most reasonable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.
of New York,
Trinity building, 114 Broadway,
Not accumulating. Cost, \$100 per year.

\$2,129,802.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.,
Hartford, Connecticut.
Capital and Surplus, over \$300,000.

TIDE undesignated. Agent for the above two most
successful and reliable Life Insurance Companies in the United States, is prepared to receive
applications for Insurance.

Particulars on subject of premium, and infor-

mations on the subject of Life Insurance may be
obtained at the office of the undersigned.

"It is no more than the moral man to provide the
daily bread for his family, while he lives, is it
to provide against what being left penniless in the
event of his death?"

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Agent.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 12, 1855.

10.

Insurance Agency.
The subscriber having received the Agency of the
Etna Insurance Company

at Hartford, Connecticut,

is prepared to issue policies on the most favorable
terms. This Company has a Capital stock of

\$300,000.

All paid and well invested, and is one of the oldest
and most responsible Companies in the Union.

JOHN HOUSH, Jr.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1851.

17.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE
STILL TRIUMPHANT!!

CONTRAST! the tints brought out in the Hair by
Christadoro's matches reviving HAIR DYE, and
make the hair look like silk. It is a safe and
sure tint, and the color is natural in one case, unnatural in
the other, and the simple reason is the Christadoro's is the
only preparation which by natural and impulsive principles
operates on the hair.

CHRISTADORO'S 6 Astor House, Broadway, New
York. Also for sale by the principal Druggist and
Perfumers through the country.

New York Agents—W. H. Cary & Co.; and Ward,
Class & Co.

138

General Insurance Agency,
FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
CAPITAL HALF A MILLION.

One of the most reliable Companies in the Union

TIDE undesignated is now prepared to issue policies
to this Agency at moderate rates. This is
the only Agency in the West.

E. F. CLEICKER, Agent.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

(It is also Agent for the New England Lice Stock
Insurance Co.)

December 15, 1854.

24

G I R A D
Fire & Marine Insurance Co.,
by PHILADELPHIA.

Capital \$100,000.

The above Companies have all their capital paid
in, and have complied with all the conditions of the
late Act of the Legislature relating to Foreign Insur-
ance Companies, thus affording ample guarantees to
the insured.

JOHN HOUSH, Jr.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

17.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HOUGH & JONES, Attorneys and Coun-
sellors at Law, will attend to all legal business
entrusted to their care, and will give special attention
to the collecting and securing of debts through-
out the State.

Office—Calhoun street.

L. M. NINDE, Attorney and Counsellor at
Law.

Office—Corner of Calhoun and Pearl streets, under
the Sentinel Office.

W. M. CARSON, Attorney and Counsellor
at Law.

Office—On Calhoun street, one door south of P.
Kiser's second story.

F. P. RANDALL, Attorney and Counsellor
at Law, and Master in Chancery.

Office—Clinton street, two doors south of H.
Clerick's Brick Store.

R. BRACKENRIDGE, Jun., Attorney and
Counselor at Law, will attend to the Collection of Debts,
the payment of taxes, redemption of lands, and
examination of titles, etc.

Office—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, under
the Sentinel Office.

M. J. ATKINSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at
Law.

Office—114 Market Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

WILL attend promptly to the election of Claims,
payment of taxes, redemption of lands, &c., in
this State and north western Ohio.

*Refers to H. A. WOOD, Jr., 114 Market Street, Fort
Wayne, Ind., and J. W. POND, Esq., 114 Market Street,
RUBEN WOOD, Esq., Cleveland, O.
Gen. ROSS, New York.*

W. W. WEDD, New York.

M. SIEGMUND & ECKER, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROBERT E. KELLY, Esq., Fort Wayne, Ind.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

DR. CARPENTER

HAS an office on Calhoun street, over T.
Stephens & Co.'s Store, and takes place in
announcing to the public that he is prepared to
examine and treat.

Chronic Diseases,
every variety and character.

Consumption, Chronic Diarrhea,

Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Disease of the Eyes, Deafness &c.

FEVER AND AGUE, PERMANENTLY CURED!

Dr. Carpenter's

Great American Vegetable Extract!

is now ready for use, give him a call and satisfy your-
self, do you believe in the efficacy of our Vegetable
Extract?—Dr. Carpenter's Great American Vegetable
Extract is in circulation. No cure no pay. This
remedy is warranted free from Quinine or Arsenic.

Fort Wayne, February 15, 1855.

14.

Dr. Rogers.

Office—Corner of Calhoun and Main street, at
Wagner's Drug Store.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 19, 1853.

15.

Dr. Woodworth.

Office—Corner of Calhoun and Main street, over
Evans' Store.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 23d, 1854.

34

Dr. C. S. Smith.

Office on Calhoun street, over Hill's Book Store,
Fort Wayne, July 7th.

1.

HOMOEOPATHY.

P. M. LEONARD, M. D., respectfully tender-
his professional services to the citizens of

Fort Wayne, and vicinity, as Homoeopathic Phys-
ician and Surgeon. He may be found at the office of

Dr. Brooks, on Calhoun street, in building north of
Canal Bridge, at all times when not professionally

employed.

For a full account of Dr. Leonard's practice, see

J. D. WERDEN & Co., WALL & MEYER,
H. G. WAGNER.

June 15, 1855.

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[Concluded from the First Page.]

It is said that his majesty proposes forming a regiment of the Polish Royal Guard, to be stationed at St. Petersburg, and a few regiments of cavalry and infantry, which will be composed of officers part of them of pure Polish blood, part of them drawn from the Russian service, and commanded by Polish Generals at present in the service of the Czar. These regiments will be quartered in the various provinces of Russia, except those composed of officers, which will remain in Poland. At the call of their King, they will assemble in any case of emergency under the walls of Warsaw. The Polish language will be the one generally used among the regiments, but the word of command will be given in Russian. This will be a means of enticing the young Polish nobles into the military service.

As for the Polish refugees abroad, the Russian government is informed, through its agents, of the spirit that animates them, and the Emperor's information on this point is, of course, extensive with that of the police. He knows that they detest the French and English governments as much as they formerly esteemed these; that they are tired of waiting; for the most part despair of retrieving their country's fortunes, and that they only wish is to return to that country to die. He knows, too, that he has nothing to fear from a handful of old men, who, after experiencing the hardships of a 25 years exile, will be all the more happy to find once more the plenteous comfort of their own firesides. The few restless spirits that remain abroad can give the Emperor no uneasiness.

The poorest of those who return will alone be admitted to the emoluments of public office, while the others will find on their return their fortunes, their country, and their King—the crowned King of Poland, convinced of the utility of the measures hitherto adopted for crushing Polish nationality, and introducing the Russian language into the country as the language of the people, and impressed, moreover, with the fact that a protracted a prosecution has done nothing but to spread Polish proselytism.

His Majesty, it is said, as the King of Poland, is desirous of endowing the country with an organic constitution, and of re-establishing the Polish language in the public schools and in the various departments of government, the heads of which departments will be men devoted to his interests. In such an event, the Emperor would indeed become the true King of Poland, and the real Father of the country.

Lately, a Polish Secretary of State is to be appointed, who will form one of the new King's cabinet, and to whom will be entrusted the care of all questions that may spring up between the authorities of the kingdom and the government of his Majesty. The project forms the staple of conversation at St. Petersburg. The Emperor knows it, and is not displeased that such is the case. It is even said, that a special committee is to be entrusted with this business, which, if brought to a successful issue, will greatly add to the glory of his Majesty.

Old Bullion on the Nomination.—Col. Freeman, after writing his famous epistle to Robinson, the bogus Governor of Kansas, proceeded to join his redoubtable father-in-law, Old Bullion, in Washington City. After the interchange of salutations, the very perceptible cloud which had gathered on the brow of the veteran politician relieved itself in the following flash of diplomatic interrogation:

"Well, sir, I perceive from the prints, sir—from the prints, sir—that you have been nominated for the Presidency?"

To which the Colonel merrily and blandly responded:

"Some too partial friends, sir, have taken that liberty with my name, no doubt on your account, thinking that my connection with you would render me acceptable to the American people."

"Yes, sir!" thundered Old Bullion; "no doubt of it, sir! But when these parties learn, sir, that I am opposed to the nomination, they will drop you, sir, like a hot potato,

or—like a hot potato, sir?"

Know-Nothings Really Ignoring the Constitution.—The Richmond Enquirer gives an amusing account of an amusing scene which lately transpired in the Kentucky legislature. The Enquirer says:

"In the Senate committee on federal relations recently reported a series of resolutions, which the Hon. John P. Martin, of Floyd, moved to amend by adding the following:

"Resolved, That no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or place of trust, &c."

"Copying the very language of the constitution of the United States. Upon the vote being taken, Mr. Martin called for the yeas and nays. The amendment was voted down by a party to, and one prominent member, bitter in his antagonism to everything emanating from a democrat, declared his vote against it because it was unconstitutional and unorthodox in expression."

"The Kentucky had voted down the constitution of the United States, and informed the pediatric member that he was not responsible for any error in construction or unorthodoxy of expression, and proving his innocence by reading the last clause of the constitution!"

"So much for the know-nothings' knowledge of the very instrument of which they have constituted themselves—the special guardians!"

A bill to extend the right of suffrage to colored citizens has been lost in the Wisconsin Senate, by a vote of 13 to 6! This will be claimed to be strongly Black-Republican, but when the negro worshippers are called upon to show their sympathy, and extend the hand of fellowship, they are like the Irishman's fleas—when he put his hand upon him he wasn't there!"

Bishop O'Reilly.—The Freeman's Journal of Fort Wayne says:

"Our district of the report that Bishop O'Reilly was in Ireland in February & 6 proves to have been but too well grounded. A gentleman who arrived in the last steamer states positively that the Bishop of Hartford left Greenwhich Hotel, Liverpool, with his trunks, to go aboard the Atlantic. This remains, therefore, no doubt that he is the Mr. O'Reilly whose name is recorded as one of the unfortunate passengers. Such was the usual manner in which Bishop O'Reilly registered his name. As all hope hope has ceased of hearing again of the Pacific it only remains for the friends of the Bishop to offer their prayers for the repose of his soul!"

New York, April 17.—Our Board of Councilmen to-night passed a resolution tendering the hospitalities of the city to Mr. Buchanan on his arrival, and appropriated \$1,000 to meet expenses.

Poetical Curiosity.—A curious performance is given in the following poem of different biblical texts:

Cling to the Mighty One, Ps. lxxix. 19.
Cling in the crisis, Heb. viii. 11.
Cling to the Holy One, Heb. i. 12.
He gives relief, Ps. cxvi. 9.
Cling to the Gracious One, Ps. lxviii. 5.
Cling to the pain, Ps. lxviii. 4.
Cling to the Faithful One, 1. Thes. v. 24.
He will sustain, Ps. xxvii. 1.
Cling to the Living One, Heb. vii. 25.
Cling in the weal, Ps. lxxxvi. 1.
Cling to the Loving One, John. xv. 16.
Through all tribulation, Rom. viii. 28.
Cling to the Pardonning One, Is. iv. 7.
He speaketh peace, John. xii. 27.
Cling to the Healing One, Exod. xv. 26.
Anguish shall cease, Ps. cxvii. 1.
Cling to the Bleeding One, Ps. lxxxi. 2.
Cling to His side, John. xx. 27.
Cling to the Risen One, Rom. viii. 9.
In Him abide, John. xv. 4.
Cling to the Coming One, Rev. xxii. 20.
Hope shall arise, Titus. iii. 12.
Cling to the Reigning One, Ps. xcvi. 1.
Joy lights thine eyes, Ps. xvi. 14.

Admission of Kansas.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, a sagacious observer, and usually well posted in public matters, writes as follows, under date of April 11:

"Senator Douglas has given notice of his intention to get a vote on his Kansas State Bill at an early day, and there is no doubt that it will pass that body by a very large majority; and the Republicans can hardly defeat it in the House. But if they do kill it, it will kill them, and they know it; for its enactment will settle the Kansas difficulty so entirely that it cannot be revised. It will settle it in a legal and constitutional mode, and in a mode coexisting also with the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. It will enable Kansas to come into the Union at the next session as a free State, but in a regular and constitutional manner, and not through the action and under the menace of the Abolition agitators."

The Trial Collection in New Haven.—In New Haven, Conn., a few Sundays since, a collection of rifles was taken up under the auspices of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Mr. Dutten, and Prof. Silliman. On Monday last a collection of ballots was taken up in the same city, under the auspices of the Democratic party, which received, for the first time in twenty-one years, a verdict of not guilty on the sole ground of insanity. The people decided between Beecher and the Bishop—Sharp's rifles and the ballot-box.

New Haven, April 17.—*Verdict in the Widow Wakeman Case.*—The jury in the trial of Daniel Sly, the Widow Wakeman and Thrifliful Hersey for the murder of Justus W. Matthews, this afternoon returned a verdict of not guilty on the sole ground of insanity. The verdicts were all tried on one indictment.

CHANGE OF TIME.

OHIO & INDIANA RAILROAD.

Passenger Train is from and after Thursday, 30th inst., will leave Fort Wayne every morning (Sundays excepted), at 9:20 arriving at Forest on the Cincinnati, Dayton & Sandusky at 9:30, giving 10 hours to Forest, and arriving at Crestline at 12:30 P.M., connecting without delay with trains for Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Columbus arriving at

Cleveland at 5 P.M., 12:50 A.M., 5:25 A.M., Cincinnati, 7:30 A.M.

Tickets sell to all the cities and important towns in the east as low as any other route, at the Ticket Office of the O & I Railroad, at the old Packet Office in Fort Wayne, by

S. W. MORSS, Agent.

Freight trains leave Fort Wayne every morning at 5:20 A.M. and arrive at Crestline at 5 P.M. When freight train leaves same day for Cleveland at 3:30 A.M., a train should leave Fort Wayne on the morning of Tuesday, Thursdays, and Saturdays, to ensure good connections with the other Stock trains.

J. R. STRAUGHAN, Sup't.

F.A.R.E.

To New York, \$16.00 T. Indianapolis, \$8.00 T. Philadelphia, 16.00 T. Sandusky City, 12.50 T. Toledo, 4.00 T. Columbus, 6.00 T. Cleveland, 5.00 Aug. 29, 1855 9

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Capital and Surplus over \$300,000.

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Fort Wayne, Ind.

(Also Agent for the New England Life & Casualty Co.)

December 15, 1854.

General Insurance Agency,

FOR THE STATE, ETC.

ETH FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO., Hartford, Connecticut.—Capital \$100,000.

MECHANTS FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—Capital \$100,000.

STAR FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., Philadelphia, N.Y.—Capital \$100,000.

The above Companies, all their capital paid in, are entitled to the same protection as the Act of the Legislature relating to Fire & Marine Insurance, thus affording ample guarantees to the insured.

HORN & JONES, Agents.

May 17th, 1855.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HOUGH & JONES, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, will attend to all legal business entrusted to their care, and will give equal attention to the collecting and securing of debts through out the State.

Office—5th Street, between Calhoun and Pearl streets, under the Sentinel Hotel.

W. M. W. CARSON, Attorney and Counse

lor at Law.

Office—On Calhoun street, one door south of P. Kiser's second story.

J. KNIGHT & CO. Also Agents for the Master Estate.

General Book Notices.

Offices—46 Broadway, New York.

THE LIBRARY OF STANDARD LITTERS.

Vol. II.

MASON Brothers, New York.

Publish this day.

THE LETTERS OF

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

Edited by Mrs. SARAH E. HALL. Authors of "Women's Record," "Northland," "Vigil of Love," "The Queen of Sheba," &c. of the "Library of Standard Litter." Vol. II. Price \$1.25.

"The work can easily fill a folio volume, though the American reader, I suppose, will be surprised to find so much of interest in the letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, which are full of anecdotes, travels, and observations, as well as amusing, aiding the student of history to catch the manners and opinions of English society in high life, than the dominant power of the continent at the time Franklin and Lee were active in America. Her letters would be interesting to any one who compares them to meeting a general messenger for the purpose. Search for any one name in the above lists can be made either personally or by letter, receipt, or copy of the book, and copy of the work can be had for the moderate compensation."

—A. KNIGHT & CO.

105 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

European, Land and General Agency.

MANUFACTURE, ETC.

ETH FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., Hartford, Connecticut.—Capital \$100,000.

MECHANTS FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—Capital \$100,000.

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HOUGH & JONES, Agents.

May 17th, 1855.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

DR. CARPENTER.

Has taken an office on Calhoun street, over T. Simpson & Co's Store, and taken pleasure in announcing to the public that he is prepared to examine and treat.

Chronic Diseases. Of every variety and character.

Constipation, Rheumatism, Chronic Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Disease of the Eyes, Deafness, &c.

FEVER AND AGUE PERMANENTLY CURED!

Dr. Carpenter's

Great American Vegetable Extract!

Is now ready for use, giving a cool and salutary relish, and no sufferer from it can have another relish with Dr. Carpenter's Great American Vegetable Extract.

It is a great medicine, and can pay. This remedy is warranted free from Quinine or Tartar.

Fort Wayne, February 15, 1856.

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DR. ROGERS.

Corner—Calhoun and Main street, at Wagner's Drug Store.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 15, 1855.

—*24*

DR. WOODWORTH.

Office—Corner of Calhoun and Main street, over Evans' Store.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 23d, 1856.

—*25*

DR. C. S. SMITH.

Office—Corner of Calhoun and Main street, over Evans' Store.

Fort Wayne, July 7th.

—*26*

HOMOEOPATHY.

M. LEONARD, M.D., respectfully renders

his professional services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, as Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. He may be found at his office, Mr. Brooks, on Calhoun street, building north of Canal Bridge, at all times when not professionally engaged.

J. D. WARDEN, M.D., WALL & MEYER,

Physicians and Surgeons, 109 and 110 Main street, New York.

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DR. WOODWORTH.

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Fort Wayne, Feb. 23d, 1856.

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Fort Wayne, July 7th.

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Fort Wayne, Feb. 23d, 1856.

—*47*

There has been received by the Treasurer of the City the following sums, to wit:
Amount received of Clegg Muller, ex-Treasurer for 1854. \$181.69
Deficiency balance collected by O. Bird. 929.99
Amount received of James D. Murphy, for 1855. 7171.91
Amount received of Dray Tolson, 53
" " " " " 131.50
" " " " " 130.60
" " " " " 75.00
" " " " " 99.97
" " " " " Market House Rent, 391.27
" " " " " 2.18
" " " " " Received by May 1, 27.21
" " " " " State of Indiana by Marshall, 26.00
" " " " " Franklin & Wadsworth for 1854, 11.61
" " " " " 23.03

The last steamer brought disputes addressed to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations at Madrid, in reply to demand made at different times for redress of the numerous complaints of Spanish merchants in the United States, on the subject of Central America.

The dispute had been extended both on the sea and land, as a natural consequence the Spanish ports had caused much trouble.

The military board of inquiry into the charges of the Spanish minister at Madrid, had held its first meeting.

Spain—Paris had been illuminated in honor of Peace, and it was more general than the first demonstration, and the Orangemen and the Legitimists participated in it.

The English did nothing more than the peculiar circumstances at that time in the neighborhood of Havanna justified.

Paris Correspondence says:

A Council of Ministers was held at the Tuilleries at 11 o'clock, and remained sitting till 12.

The ministry will be placed before the country—

The contest on which we are now entering is one of imperial importance. The issue is Union or Division. On the side of the Constitution, the Democratic party is arrayed, with an open declaration of its principles, pronouncing which are the right of the people of our government, and religious liberty.

On the other a coalition formed of the most inglorious elements, a *faction* of which is to be engrossed in an open and shameless subversion of principles, and a combination of Abolitionists, Native Americans, Know-Nothings, Maria Lawless, and Political pretenders. It will be for the people to choose between them, in view of the great interests at stake, and the unprecedented and reckless means employed by our opponents, we expect the democratic forces of Indiana from this hour to exert a sleepless vigilance.

Opening Democratic clubs for the public discussion of political questions and the circulation of documents, in every Township. Appointed committees of vigilance, raised funds and made a post office, the pleasure of the public, was posted upon the walls of Paris;

Paris, April 21, 1856.—The nomination for Congressional Candidates will be made throughout the State, and in June the Presidential Candidate of the National Democracy will be placed before the country—

The contest on which we are now entering is one of imperial importance. The issue is Union or Division. On the side of the Constitution, the Democratic party is arrayed, with an open declaration of its principles, pronouncing which are the right of the people of our government, and religious liberty.

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Schlesinger had not taken a single precaution against surprise, although within thirty hours, counting and on the field his conduct was so conciently that Capt. Thorpe was obliged to fire with pistols, and charge to blow his brains out. His cowardice had created a panic, and the men could not be reengaged.

The forces sent against Schlesinger by the return forces are loud and deep.

Capt. Thorpe is a passenger by the Chas. Morgan. He reports that Walker is in good position, and in prosperous circumstances, receiving large accession to his force.

Another battle had taken place at Arcopella between 130 of Walker's men, under Capt. Baldwin, and 200 Costa Ricans, in which the latter were defeated with 30 killed. Baldwin lost 2 killed.

New York, April 23.

Mrs. Buchanan was received by joint Committees of the Common Council and welcomed as the guest of the city, and afterwards invited to the Governor's room in the City Hall. He declines a public dinner, and will leave for Philadelphia, Monday A. M.

Letter from Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Washington, Thursday, April 17.

Among the official documents received from Oregon is a letter from Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who, confirming the statements of Gov. Curry, says, "the present difficulty in Southern Oregon is wholly attributable to the acts of the white population."

The census taken against Schlesinger by the return forces are loud and deep.

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Revenue Board of Commissioners, School Fund, in funds annually paid in City Treasury.

Amounts received for 1855. \$30,000

" " " " " 300.00

" " " " " 282.50

" " " " " 282.50

" " " " " 225.00

" " " " " 225.00

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" " " " " 30.00

" " " " " 3.00

Commissioners of Schools, 301.07

" " " " " 10.00

" " " " " 11.00

Revenue Board of Commissioners, 16.15

Boarding-prisoners in County Jail, 20.45

Revenue collected, P. O. Collector, 10.85

" " " " " 11.24

" " " " " 1.31

Revenue Board of Commissioners, School Fund, in funds annually paid in City Treasury.

Amounts received for 1855. \$30,000

" " " " " 300.00

" " " " " 275.00

Amount of orders out and uncollected, as per former report of April 2d, 1855. \$4,625.47

Uncollected during the current year, 7,257.55

My amount of orders rechecked, 9,115.55

Amount of orders uncollected, 3,000.00

The Taxes collected for 1855 amounts to \$3,147.94

Amounts received, 1,663.43

" " " " " 2,376.20

Amount of orders out and uncollected, as per former report of April 2d, 1855. \$4,625.47

Uncollected during the current year, 7,257.55

My amount of orders rechecked, 9,115.55

Amount of orders uncollected, 3,000.00

Part Wayne, April 16, 1856.

Holloway's Bills, undeniably the best Medicine in use in the Union. The extraordinary power possessed by these Bills has extenuated them justly and universal favorite with the entire no of the Union, owing to their efficacy in all disease of the liver and stomach. For many years past they have been誉ed in Europe, and have been adopted in the United States, and are now in full use.

They are the best medicine in the world, and are now in full use.

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[Continued from the Last Page.]

It is said that his majesty proposes forming a regiment of the Polish Royal Guard, a few regiments of cavalry and infantry, which will be composed of officers from their own Polish army, part them drawn from the Russian service, and commanded by Polish Generals at present in the service of the Czar. These regiments will be quartered in the various provinces of Russia, except those composed of officers which will remain in Poland. At the call of their King, they will assemble in any case of emergency under the walls of Warsaw. The Polish language will be the one generally used among the regiments, but the word of command will be given in Russian. This will be a means of enlisting the young Polish nobles into the military service.

As for the Polish refugees abroad, the Russian government has informed through its agents, to the effect that it maintains them, and the Emperor's information on this point is, of course, no less extensive than that of the police. He knows that they detest the French and English governments as much as they formerly esteemed those that they so fondly left for the most part, despair of retrieving their country's fortunes, and that they only wish is to return to that country to die. He knows, too, that he is not likely to leave a handful of old men, who, after experiencing the hardships of a 25 years exile, will be all the more happy to find once more the plenteous comforts of their own firesides. The few restless spirits that remain abroad can give the Emperor no uneasiness.

The poorest of those who return will claim indemnity to the endowments of public offices while the others will find in their return their fortunes, their country, and their King—but the crowned King of Poland, convinced of the utility of all the measures hitherto adopted for crushing Polish nationality, and introducing the Russian language into the country as the language of the people, and impressed moreover, with the fact that so protracted a persecution had done nothing but favor the spread of Polish Presbyterianism. His project, as usual, is the King of Poland's method of educating the country, with its organic constitution, and the re-establishing of the Polish language in the public schools and in the various departments of government, the heads of which departments will be men dedicated to his interests. In such an event, the Emperor would indeed become the true king of Poland, and the real Father of the country.

Lastly, a Polish Senator of State is to be appointed, who will form one of the new King's cabinet, and to whom will be entrusted the care of all questions that may spring up between the authorities of the kingdom and the government of his Majesty. This project forms the staple of conversation at St. Petersburg. The Emperor knows it and is not displeased that such is the case. It is even said that a special committee is to be entrusted with this business, which, if brought to a successful issue, will greatly rebound to the glory of his Majesty.

Old Bellum on the Nomination.—"Tel. Freeman, after writing his famous epistle to Rollin, the legal Governor of Kansas, proceeded to join his rebellious fellow-men, Old Bullion, in Washington City. After the interchange of salutations, the very perceptible cloud which had gathered on the brow of the veteran politician reflected itself in the following flash of impudent interlocution:

"Well sir, perceive from the prints, every thing you write—so that you have been nominated for the Presidency?"

To which the Colonel modestly and blandly responded:

"I have too many friends, sir, to be taken in by your name, so don't make a noise about it."

The PRINCIPAL of this Institution, from past experience and success as a Teacher and a Private Tutor, has no hesitation in saying that the best known and most highly educated of all the schools in America, is the one conducted by himself."

"Yes, sir!" thundered Old Bullion; "you don't do it; no doubt of it! But when these particular learn, sir, that I am opposed to the nomination, they will drop you, sir, like a hot potato, like a hot potato, sir!"

Kn-Now-Nothing Really "Agiring" The Constitution.—The Richmond Enquirer gives an amusing account of an unusual scene which lately transpired in the Kentucky legislature.

The Enquirer says:

"In the Senate the committee on federal relations recently reported a series of resolutions, which the Hon. John P. Martin, of Floyd, moved to amend by adding the following:

"Resolved, That no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or place of trust, &c.

"Capping the very language of the constitution of the United States. Upon the vote being taken, Mr. Martin called for the yeas and nays. The amendment was carried down by a party vote, and one prominent member, after his opposition to everything emanating from a democratic, decided his vote, so that it was carried, and was unopposed and passed in express terms."

The Indiana Department in rapidly separate from the main, having separate entrances from the street, and are run prominently connected with the Indiana Department.

Soldiers are taught individually, and not in classes; therefore they can enter at any time, and advance in the rate of their capacity."

TUTORING:—For full Commercial Course including French \$25.00, German \$20.00, Latin \$20.00, etc., etc.

For more for the know-nothings' knowledge of the very instrument of which they have committed themselves, the special price is \$15.00.

A bill to extend the right of suffrage to colored citizens has been lost in the Wisconsin Legislature, by a vote of 31 to 75. The State is said to be strongly Black-Republican, but when the negroes themselves called upon to show their sympathy, and voted, the popular measure that he was not responsible for any error in construction or uncertainties of expression, and proving his innocence by reading the exact clause from the constitution!

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